# SUMMER RESORTS.

The Atlantic City Office of The Evening Star is located at 1309-13 Atlantic avenue, where any informabe obtained. The rates are the same as charged at the Home Office.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Berkshire Inn, Virginia ave., 100 yards from Beach, Strictly modern at moderate rates. Capacity, 300. Ele-vater, Ocean view, Write for Booklet. Reduced rates for September. G. FRANK COPE, and 6t-6 AUREMARLE HOTEL AND COTTAGES. capacity, 300; elevator; every modern colors beared liberally managed, excellent cuisis reduced rates for September. Write for Bookle and terms. (an4-6t) J. P. COPE. HOTEL MT. VERNON,

to \$2.50 per day, \$9 to \$14 week. Booklet D. E. GAITHER.

# GALEN HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. If you are coming to the seashore for rest and repair, why not use our Baths and Massage? Skilled operators.

A Home. THE WESTMINSTER.

Capacity, 250, Kentucky ave., near beach; elevator; \$2 to \$3 daily; special weekly, aul 26t G. R. McGINLY.

Atlantic City's Newest Hotel. European plan only. Strictly fireproof.
Directly on Boardwalk.
Rooms en suite, with bath. Elevator, etc. JAS. R. KEENAN,
Proprietor The Gordon, Washington, D. C.
jy31-26:-14

THE ALMERIA, 20 SOUTH N. J. AVE.; 2 MIN-utes walk from beach; capacity, 100; \$1.50 per duy, \$8 to \$14 weekly, large, airy rooms, home-like; superior table. H. MEMMINGER, Prop. THE WALDORF, NEW YORK AVE.; ONE MIN-ute from beach; first-class, with every appointment, at moderate rates; superior table. Send for booklet. (jy14-26t) H. E. WRIGHT.

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Tennessee ave. near bevch. Location central. cellent tuble—\$8 to \$12 per week. Booklet m: Capacity 250. R. B. LUDY, M.D. jy13-THE WAVELET, Pacific avenue near Kentucky,

New management.

1911-26: SPARROW & SHAWEN of Baltimore. BRADY HOUSE, So. Arkansas av. Good service; table abundant; spacious grounds tates mod.; booklet. JAMES BRADY. je5-78t,4

Hotel Rudolf, Geenn Front.

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Ocean end Kentucky ave. Large, sity rooms.
Rates moderate Mrs. CHAS, BUHRE,
je29-39t Of 1300 Sc. Broad st., Phila.

BEW'S HOTEL,
Directly on beach, at filmois ave. Undoubtedly
finest location. Every modern appointment, including elevator, hot and cold sea water baths in
house, perfect service. RICHARD BEW.

# THE MANSION. Under same management, Elevator, Orchestra, A first class family letel. Noted for its cuisine and service. Special July rates, Coolest dining room in Atlantic, Free bus for guests during bathing hours, jel2-52t JOHN W. EMERY, Prop. and Mgr.

HOTEL BERKELEY, Directly on Beach. Main corridor leads to Board walk and ocean front. Capacity, 400. Orchestra. Elevator to street. Reduced spring rates. Write for illustrated booklet.

Couch meets al trains. JAS. & GEO. BEW. On Northern Central connection of Penns fe2t 1561-7

THE ORIOLE, 2120 PACIFIC AVE.; ONE BLOCK from Reading depot and near beach. Open all the year. \$7 to \$9 weekly. Mrs. C. T. Bi ZBY of Baltimore. Hotel Imperial, Maryland ave.; 50 yds. of beach; 3,000 sq ft. of front porch, with FULL OCEAN VIEW; m modern hotel; delightfully located; liberally managed; capacity 250. I. G. KENDRICK, Rates, \$2 of 3 per day: \$10 to \$18 per week. je21-3m\*8

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DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN PRONT. NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. NOW OPEN POLE

Every modern convenience known for the value
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suite, with baths attached. On the American pian.

500 private surr bath rooms attached to hotel. First
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SAM i. W. MOORE, Mgr.

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One minute walk to Beach, \$9 to \$14 weekly. Largest and finest hotel offering these rates. Send for Booklet. H. D. EASTMAN. jel0-78t THE RUSSMORE, TENNESSEE AVE. NEAR beach. Open throughout the year. \$2.00 per day not upwards. No bar.

W. H. PETTIT.

GOLF ALL THE YEAR, Open HOTEL LUKAY. Throughout the Year. Sea and fresh private baths. Forches joined to board wark. Write for booklet, jes-521-7 JOSIAH WHITE & SON.

jes-52t-7

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Pacific and Arkansas aves. Electric lights.
Elevator. \$8 to \$14 weekly.
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An entirely new hotel. Capacity, 400. South Carolina are and Beach Center of all attractions. Superb in equipment and comfort. Elevator to street level; electric lights; rooms ensuite, with baths. The finest cuisine and service. Special rates until Aug. 1. Write for illustrated

HOTEL CHELSEA. In the fluest and most exclusive section of the Resort. Large rooms, and every one an ocean front. Private outbs, elevator to ground floor, extensive plazzas overlooking ocean. First-class in every particular. Jel2-322. Address J. B. THOMPSON, Prop. Address J. B. THOMPSON, Prop.

HOTEL PIERREPONT.

Adjoining Hote' Rudolf; new hotel, ocean view from every room; private baths; elevator; electric lights; capacity 350, booklet CHANNELL BROS. Props.

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Michigan view mear beach. Electric bells. 88 to Michigan rve., near beach Electric bells. \$8 to

J. E. REED. Hotel Scarborough.

Beach front. Maryland ave.

Greatly improved and enlarged.

Rooms en suite, with bath. Every modern convenience. Write for illustrated booklet.

my24-781.8 ALFRED WYMAN.

Hotel Columbia, Ocean front, all ocean view rooms.

Elevator from street level to all floors; capacity 300.

Two squares from Reading depot; modern beachfront hotel. Booklet mailed. Special June rates.

GEO. H. CORYELL, Formerly of Hotel Wellington.

my22-78t,8

THE STRATFORD, COR. KENTUCKY AVE.; DI-Large sun parlor overlooking boardwalk. Elevator to street level. Sanitary plumbing. Rate from \$1 upward per day. European plan. Caf attacted. JOHN WIEDEMER. jel9-52t-6

CAPE MAY POINT, N. J. SHOREHAM HOTEL, CAPE MAY POINT, N. J. Open June 24 For rates address

jel0-eo,26t For rates address S. E. EWING, Cape May Point, N. J. CAPE MAY POINT, N. J .- CARLTON HOTEL. directly on beach; accommodates 400; orchestra; fishing; gunning; fine table; bathing. Send for booklet. \$7 to \$12 per wk. KELLY & WEAVER.

# WILDWOOD, N. J.

HOTEL DAYTON.

Wildwood N J Directly on the Beach. Under new management Spiendid view of ocean from every room. Modern in every detail. Open all year. Set d for Booklet. W. BYRON LIVEZEY, je19-52t

### BEACH HAVEN, N. J. THE ENGLESIDE, BEACH HAVEN, N. J.-350 guests. Modern in every respect. Our own vege-table garden. Matchless bay. Perfect bathing. Send for "Engleside and Beach Haven." Now

myl-117t.6 R. B. ENGLE & SON. Props. SPRING LAKE, N. J. WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.

Directly on Ocean.
Elevator, hot and cold sea baths.
In R. K. LETCHWORTH. THE ALLAIRE,

SPRING LAKE, N. J.; delightfully situated; directly on the beach. E. M. RICHARDSON. my13-co-3m.

SUMMER RESORTS.

### CAPE MAY, N. J. STOCKTON HOTEL, Cape May, N.J.,

Directly facing the ocean. Largest and most spacious on the coast. Elegantly equipped and appointed. Grand plazza, 1-3 mile long. Morgan's Orchestra; 16 pleces. Convenient to golf links.

also Hotel Normandie, Weshington D. C. Washington, D. C.

Directly on bench; deuble porch; newly painted; one square to P. R.R. depot. Terms moderate. jy22, 256an5\* Mrs. L. R. MADDOCK. THE BREXTON.
Twelfth season. Near the beach. Large plazzas and sun parlor. Terms moderate. Long-distance phene 42.
Mrs. J. A. MYERS.
my1-m,w&s-4m

STAR VILLA, CAPE MAY.
Located directly on Beach ave., cor. Ocean st.
Home-like house. Fine piazzas.
jy24-1m F: L. RICHARDSON. ASBURY PARK, N. J.

THE VICTORIA. 3d and Ocean aves. 50 yards from surf. LAUREL HOTEL, 2d and Kingsley sts. Electric belis, etc. Under Victoria management. je5-m.w.f.3m-6

COLEMAN HOUSE. ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Now open; entirely remodeled and beautified; spacious piazzas; superior cusine; sanitary plumbing; elevator; Frene waiters; golf links.

FRANK B. CONOVER,

jy1-tu,th.s,26t

Owner and Proprietor. HOTEL ALBION,

2D AND OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; \$2 to \$2.50 per day; \$8 to \$12 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON. ASBURY PARK, N.J. Full ocean view. Capacity, 150. Culsine and service excellent. Bookiet. E. A. MARTIN. je13-tu,th,s,2m,26t

HOTEL COLUMBIA,

On the ocean front—in select North Asbury Park, N. J. Capacity, 400; elevator; baths; evening dinners. Booklet. W. HARVEY JONES. je13-tu,th,s,2m THE FINEST HOTEL ON THE OCEAN FRONT.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, ASBURY PARK.

Modern in every particular.

IN THE MOUNTAINS. BROOKSIDE AND COTTAGES. BROOKSIDE AND COTTAGES.

Altitude, 3,100 feet; 6 hours on B. and O. vla
Oakland, Md.; no hay fever, fog or mosquitoes,
\$7 per week rate offered if engagements are made
before August 17. Bowling, biniards, tennis and
swimming pool free to guests. Livery attached.
Excellent table assured. Hinstrated booklets on
application.

S. P. WRIGHT, Mgr.,
au5-tf

Brookside, W. Va. NEAR HARPER'S FERRY; HIGH ELEVATION;

private family; good table; brick house; large, airy rooms; line shade; convenient location; 86 weekly. For particulars, address Mrs. N. MOHL-ER, Bolivar, W. Va. 1t\* GRAND VIEW HOUSE,
Mrs. L. K. HENKEL, Knoxville, Md. Altitude
high; first-class board; hot end cold baths; \$18
per mo.

In the Green Spring valley, Maryland. One hour and fifteen minutes from Washington. 750 feet above tide. Pure water. No mosquitoes. Culsine unsurpassed. Coach meets all trains. Write for booklet.

Address M. L. DAIGER, Manager, Stevenson P. O., Md.

### Deer Park Hotel, DEER PARK, MARYLAND.

Most delightful resert in the Alleghenies; 2,800 feet above sea level; on main line Baltimore and D. C. JONES, Mgr., Deer Park, Md. Ohio R. R.; open until September 30.

On Northern Central connection of Pennsylvania R.R.; 1,500 feet above tide; exceptional attractions; mountain air; the celebrated Minnequa Spring; delightful drives; forest walks; music; st.am heat; elevator, every modern convenience. For rates address S. N. MANLEY, Minnequa, Bradford Co., Ph. je10-s-11t-10 HILL-TOP HOUSE, HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA .-Thos. S. Lovett. Good table: Leds, first-class and cold baths; electric lights throughout; tion for cool breez's not equaled. myl; BOLIVAR HEIGHTS HOTEL, HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va.—Highest location; picturesque; historic; healthy; large, airy rooms; spring beds; elegant table. Open until Oct. 31. Address J. B. CHAL-MERS, Bolivar, Jefferson county, W. Va. jj 1-m, w. s.2m\*

THE LOCKWOOD, HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., shade; electric lights, excellent and my8-4m onable. A. P. DANIEL, Proprietor, my8-4m FARIVIEW SOTTAGE, AT DEER PARK, MD.; After the carrier of the carrier of

pes-th-s&th-39t\*

VERY ACCESSIBLE, 60 ML FROM WASH.; MT., valley and water, scenery, bicycling, drives, shaded grounds; spring beds; no children taken; fishing, beating swimming, 2 daily mails: first classifier; fresh fare; fresh meats, fowls, milk, fruits; \$5 per week Procure circular, MAURICE CANTLE-MAN, Castleman's Ferry, Clarke Co., Va. jel4-3m

# The New Now Frontenac OPEN.

ROUND ISLAND, THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.

Enlarged to twice its former canacity Many rooms on suite, with private bath rooms. New dining room, 65x100 feet, cafe, billiards, bowling and tennis, Circulars, terms, etc., from M. C. WENTWORTH. MANAGER, Frontenac, N. Y. Also proprietor of Wentworth Hall 9 Hole

and Cottages, Jackson, White Mountains, N. H. Golf Course.

AURORA -IN-THE-ALLEGHANIES.

AURORA THE AURORA HOUSE, ANNEX
AND COTTAGES, OPEN JUNE 1 TO NOV. I.
An ideal heaith and pleasure resort; excellent table; large, airy rooms and best beds; large, wellkept hawns; fine shade trees; baths and spring water unsurpassed in curative properties; absolutely
no meaguates, maiarla or hay fever; 3,000 feet above
sea level; music; reasonable rates. Send for ilingtrated bookle. It SHAEFER was send for ilingtruted booklet. J.H.SHAFFER, Prop., Aurora, W. Va. MOUNTAIN LAKE HOTEL

Summit of Alleghanies. Well-appointed house. Now open Exhibitating atmosphere. Chautan-qua headquarters. J. L. ROADARNOUR, Man-ager, Mountain Lake Park, Md. je9-2m Med JWELL HOUSE, ular summer

pleasant, airy rooms and porches; shady grounds; excellent table Apply to B. E. McDOWELL, Harper's Ferry, W. Va. mv29-4---HOTEL MARYLAND-NEW HOTEL, IN THE Blue Ridge mountains; open all the year.

R. M. MUSSELMAN, Prop.,
je7-3in\* Highfield, Md.

THE SUMMIT HOUSE,
At Harper's Ferry, W. Va.,
Opens June 15. Write for circular and terms,
jelo-3m\* Miss JENNIE CHAMBERS, Clerk.

SPRINGS AND BATHS. Richfield Springs, N.Y. Hotel Earlington Rooms en suite with Baths.

St. James Hotel Located in Earlington Park. Bathing Establishment Directly Opposite Hotel Earlington.

E. M. EARLE & SON. GREENBRIER WHITE

SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA.
Famous Sulphur Baths.
Large Orchestra.

EFSpecial rate to young meu, \$40 month.
HARRINGTON MHILS, Manager.
my16-t,th,s-3m,10

White Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va.; delightfully situated, picturesque, historic, healthy. Renowned for its medicinal water. Offers natural and social inducements. E. B. MOORE, Proprietor, also THE SAVOY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPE HOUSE. Opens June 1. Sixth season. Leading house; good table: fine country; fresh milk and vegetables in abundance; splendid drinking water; electric bells; Western Union telegraph; fine ocean and bay view; fishing and bathing; boating on beautiful Lake Lilly; bicycling.

Terms—\$8 to \$15 week.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, N. Y. THOUSAND ISLANDS. MURRAY HILL HOTEL. OPENS JUNE 29.
Most modern and perfectly equipped hotel on the
St. Lawrence. Fishing unequaled. Special rates
for July. For pamphlet and prices, O. H. FOSTER, Preprietor, Murray Isle P. O., N. Y.
1917-8,tu,th,262

my17-3m\* GEO. J. GRIER KROMER.

SUMMER RESORTS. SEASIDE-MISCELLANEOUS.

## VIRGINIA BEACH, VA. Princess Anne Hotel.

The most popular and healthful resort on the Atlantic coast, 18 miles east of Norfolk.

Hotel modern and fifst-class in all its appointents; cuisine unsurpassed. Finest and Safest Beach.

BATHING, FISHING, DRIVING, DANGING. MUSIC BY 1ST VIRGINIA REGIMENT BAND. Terms reasonable. For rates, descriptive book je27-tu,th,f,s-26t E. J. HENDEE, MANAGER. OCEAN CITY, MD.

BELLEVIEU HOUSE, SITUATED ON THE ocean front; best bathing beach in America; good board, with home comforts and nice rooms. Apply to Mrs. D. EAGAN. jy26-3w\* HOTEL PLIMHIMMON

AND CASINO. Now open for senson of '99. Greatly enlarged and improved. Fine surf bitting. Good fishing and sall-Improved. Fine surf bitthing. Good fishing and salling. Excellent culsine. Grand plazza. Orchestra Write for Booklet and rates. R. T. SHREVE. jy8-1m

HOTEL BRIGHTON, OCEAN CITY, MD.; NOW open for the reception of guests; first-class family hotel; terms moderate. For particulars address je15-2m JOHN L. STREEPER. DENNIS HOUSE, OCEAN CITY, MD.—HOME comforts, excellent table; unobstructed view of the ocean and bay; terms, \$6 to \$8 per week. Apply to R. J. DENNIS, Prop. jy29-s,t,th,6t

THE COLDNIAL HOTEL.

The Colonial has been converted into an ideal spring and summer hotel. It has over 150 feet of glass-inclosed veranda, with heated sun parlors for invalids. The rooms are elegantly and comfortably furnished. The table is supplied with every delicacy in season. Purest artesian water. Every improvement. Gunning, fishing and sailing are the popular sports Write for rates, routes and rooms to W. J. WARKINGTON, Manager of the Colonial, Ocean City, Md.

Lots for sale. Summer cottages for rent, furnished. \$150 to \$400 per year. Stores and boarding houses for rent.

ON THE POTOMAC. COLTON'S HOTEL-GOOD MUSIC, DANCING,

crabbing, fishing and bathing; cuisine excellent; terms moderate; take steamers Wakefield and Arrowsmith daily; excursion every Saturday, 6 p.m. Tickets for sale at Ellis' Music Store, 937 Pa. ave. H. W. LOVE, Prop. jy29-1m\* CHAPEL POINT SUMMER RESORT AND HOTEL BELLEVIEW, in the lower Potomac, now open. Electric lights on grounds and hotel. Entire new management. First-class cuisine. Excursion rates on steamer Randall and Baltimore and Potomac R.R. Address MANAGER, Chapel Point, Charles Co., Md., or C.C.LANCASTER, 1419 G st. 1910-191

RIVER SPRINGS—AS A SUMMER RESORT FOR beauty of location, health and pleasure has scarce an equal and no superior in Maryland. Call and see or write. DR. R. P. BLAKISTONE & SONS. WALNUT POINT HOTEL, COAN RIVER, VA., near the mouth of the Potomac river, opens July 1; boating, bathing, fishing and crabbing; rates moderate; take steamers Potomac, Sue or Arrowsmith. Address W. P. COWART, Trilby, Va. jy1-2m\*

POTOMAC HOTEL, ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND, MD.: opens July 1: boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; musle and dancing; cuisine excellent: rates moderate. Take steamer "Potomac," "Sue" or "Arrowsmith." See Evening Star for salling hours. Address ADAMS BROS. St. George's Island, Md. je14-2m\*

### Antiquity of the Saw.

From the Pittsburg News. Saws were used by the ancient Egyptians. One that was discovered with several other carpenters' tools in a private tomb at Thebes is now preserved in the British Museum. The blade, which appears to be of brass, is 101/2 inches long and 11/4 inches broad at the widest part. The teeth are irregular, and appear to have been formed by striking a blunt-edged instrument against the edge of the plate, the burr, or rough shoulder, thus produced not being

A painting copied in Rosellini's work on A painting copied in Roseinin's work on Egypt antiquities represents a man using a similar saw, the piece of wood that he is cutting being held between two upright posts. In other representations the tim-ber is bound with ropes to a single post, and in one, also copied by Rosellini, the workman is engaged in tightening the rope, workman is engaged in tightening the rope, having left the saw sticking in the cut.

In an engraving given in the third volume of "Wilkinson's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians" a saw is represented. sented of much larger dimensions, its length being, by comparison with the man, not less than three or four feet. It does not appear that the Egyptians used saws

worked by two men.

The invention of saws was variously attributed by the Greeks to two or three individuals, who are supposed to have taken the idea from the jawbone of a snake or the backbone of a fish. There is a very curious picture among the remains discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum, representing the interior of a carpenter's workshop with two goali cutting a piece of supposed to have taken shop, with two genil cutting a piece of wood with a frame saw, and on an altar preserved in the Capitoline Museum at Rome there is a perfect representation of bow saw, exactly resembling in the form of a frame and the twisted cord for tight ening it those used by modern carpenters. From these remains it is evident that these forms of the instruments were known to

# Queer Fight With an Eagle.

From the Chicago Chronicle. As an Ontario and Western railway train swept around a curve near Poyntelle, Pa., the other day an enormous bald eagle was seen on the track by the fireman, who was at the moment peering through a forward part of the cab. The pilot was upon his eagleship before he could rise, struck him, tumbling him up on the frame, where he clutched an iron bar with one of his great claws and held fast.

Before the bird had time to recover from the fright and shock of his collision with the pilot the fireman had climbed along the inning board to the pilot and was upon he bird, when a lively tussic ensued. The agle fought viciously for his liberty, and fireman was equally determined upon

making him his prisoner. The train was going at the rate of forty-ive miles an hour. The fireman had to hold by one hand with all his power to one of the iron guards below the headlight to keep his footing as the engine swayed from side to side and bounded over the inequal-ities of the track in its headlong race gainst time and manage the eagle with the

The eagle was finally secured after he had orn the fireman's overalls to shreds with his powerful talons. He was carried back over the running board, fighting like a demon. Once in the cab, the engineer went to the fireman's aid and by hard work they succeeded in tying the "king of the upper ether" securely, but their task was no easy one, as the eagle fought savagely with beak and claws as long as one of his captors was

When tied he was spread out on the cab floor and found to measure seven feet from tip to tip of wings. He stands quite four feet high when fully erect, and is altogethe a splendid specimen of the monarch of American birds.

# A New Chinese Weapon.

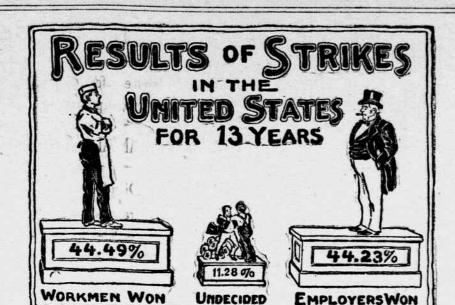
From the Chicago Record. An ingenious Chinese military man has recently invented a weapon which the mandarins at Peking think will cause terror in the hearts of the invaders, and an order has been issued for the manufacture of a large supply to be distributed throughout the army. According to a description that appears in the Chinese papers this terrible weapon is a combination of spear and shovel. At one end of a pole there is a large, sharp pike, such as knights of me diaeval times used to carry. At the other end there is a shovel, or spade, with a blade about eight inches wide, which car be used both as an intrenching tool and as a weapon. It is especially handy in beheading prisoners, and all the Chin dier has to do is to stick the pike at one end of his pole through the body of his enemy, and then turn around and cut off the head with the shovel. Instead of send ing the inventor of this terrible weapon to The Hague to represent China at the peace conference, the Empress Dowager rewarded

His Definition. "My cousin from Iowa arrived yesterday.

him with a button of the second class.

He never saw a watering place before." "How did it strike him?" "He says it seems to be a place where some people bathe and others wear bath-ing suits."

May—"I shouldn't think you'd be feeling so gay after quarreling with Jack last night."
Madge—"But just think of making up again!"—Brooklyn Life.



# STRIKES IN CYCLES

Statistics Show That the Epidemic Comes Once in Eleven Years.

THEIR CAUSES AND HOW SETTLED

New York Has Six Times as Many as Other Cities.

THE STORY OF THE FIRST ONE

(Copyright, 1899, by the Author.) Written for The Evening Star.

The recent strikes in New York, Cleveland and elsewhere, of the street car men, the newsboys, the messengers and the garment culters, call attention to some remarkable statistics compiled on this subject. It has long been the general impression that Chicago was the greatest of all strike centers, with the Pittsburg and Allegheny regions a close second. This, however, is not the case. According to statistics prepared by Carroll D. Wright, commisioner of labor, and covering seven years, New York had 2,614 strikes; Brooklyn, 671; making a total for Greater New York of 3,285 strikes, or an average of about 470 strikes every year. To compare with this large number Chicago was afflicted during the same period of time with 528 strikes, or only seventy-five a year. Boston followed with 257 strikes, and then came Allegheny and Pittsburg, where the workmen in the steel mills have made themselves famous the world over as industrial fighters, with 251 strikes. Following Pittsburg, comes Philadelphia and other cities in the order named: St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Lynn, Fall River, San Francisco, Baltimore and New Haven.

But if New York had the largest number of strikes in seven years, it can at least boast that they were not as violent nor as extended as those of Chicago. For instance, in what is now Greater New York the employers' loss from strikes during seven years was only a little over \$4,000,000, while Chicago's loss reached the enormous sum of \$14,400,000, giving a graphic insight into the comparative violence of the strikers in the two localities. Its the same period the strikers themselves tost in New about \$15,000,000, while in Chicago the loss was about \$10,000,000, showing that the was about \$19,000,000, showing that the strikers of the western city, to use a slang phrase, "got more for their money" than the New York strikers; that is, for every dollar that the New York strikers spent in loss of wages and in assistance given by the labor unions to cases of suffering, they made the employers spend only 26 center. made the employers spend only 26 cents. On the other hand, the strikers of Chicago for every dollar which they lost made the employers lose \$1.40; that is, they beat them in the contest of dollars. It may also be said in passing that when Allegheny and Pittsburg have a strike, it is usually a struggle to the death, the losses being severe on both sides, showing that fighting omes natural to the blood of the Pennsyl vanian. Although these two cities had only e seven years named the employes lost \$9,000,000 and the employers

lost nearly \$2,600,000. Just Like Financial Panics.

Another curious fact which comes to light as a result of the present apparent epidemic of strikes is what may be called the "strike cycle." A financial panic is supposed to come once in every twenty years. Statistics would indicate that a strike epidemic is due about once in every eleven years. In the middle sixties, just following the war, there were a large num-ber of strikes all over the United States. About eleven years later some of the bit-terest railroad strikes of the world took place in the United States. This period is place in the United States. This period is still known in the histories as the "strike year of "77." Again, about eleven years later, in the late eighties, came the famous "Q" strike, beginning with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and finally involving many other railroad lines—a strike almost unequaled in length and bitterness. and unequated in length and bitterness. And now, if the eleven-year cycle holds good, it would seem that we are approaching another epidemic, and the fever of the strike situation in New York and Cleveland, to say nothing of rumors of disturbances elsewhere, would indicate that the cycle theory was not unfounded in fact. Given any one particular strike, it is com-paratively easy to compute all the chances in connection with it; how long it will last, which side will win, and, in a general way, what the percentage of loss will be to both strikers and to employers. In gath-ering his statistics for thirteen years, Mr. Wright has shown that the strikers and employers are about equally plucky as fighters; that is, that they each stand about equal chance of winning a victory. Statistics were collected showing how many strikes succeeded, how many falled, and hours, 3.33 per cent represent a demand for a new scale and 2.8 per cent represent a strikes succeeded, how many failed, and how many partly succeeded. The results reveal the fact that 44.49 per cent of the strikes were won by the strikers; 44.23 per cent were won by the employers, that is, failed. The remainder, 11.23 per cent, were drawn battles, the strikers succeeding partially. It will, therefore, be seen that the strikers have just a shadow of a better chance to win any strike that they may which the men belong. It will be seen, therefore, taking all of these different per-centages and idding them together, that 54.33 per cent, or more than half of the strikes, were caused by positive and ag-gressive demands on the part of the strikchance to win any strike that they may undertake than the employers, but that fewer than half of the strikes are won, so that the game of striking is as clean cut piece of gambling as one would wish. It would seem, comparing American with It would seem, comparing American with British statistics, that American strikers, while they are hard fighters, do not wage quite so bitter a warfare as do the Englishmen. Their battle sharp while it lasts, but when it is over they are willing to come together, shake hands and make a fine settlement. We find from British statistics that a very mich larger proportion of strikes in England are left unsettled than in America. For instance, in the other cause, had concluded that the old conditions could no longer prevail, and had apparently failed in their efforts to remedy them by any other means than by a strike. On the other hand, statis-tics show that a considerable number of strikes are the result of some change on the part of the employer to which the workingmen will not earse. For itself the tion of strikes in England are left unsettled than in America. For instance, in the year 1896, 39.5 per cent of the strikes were won by the working people, 33.4 per cent by the employers while the unsettled strikes reached the large proportion of 27.1

per cent, and this was an exceptional year, for in 1892 the percentage of compromised or unsettled strikes reached 52.6 per cent and in 1895 it reached 48 per cent. Similar statistics show that the average strike covering the period of three years, and including walk-outs in no fewer than 69,166 establishments, lasted for 25.4 days—that is, both strikers and employers had a surfeit of fighting in almost exactly one working month. Of course, some of the famous strikes lasted much longer than this, and during the last few years the one-day strike has been frequent; but the chances, if one is figuring at the beginning of the strike, are that it will last for a full working

It is a more serious thing than either striker or employer imagines to engage in one of these industrial battles. It is, in-

deed, almost as expensive in money and sometimes quite as expensive in killed and wounded as a latter-day war. In this respect the statistics for thirteen years are hardly short of appalling. They show that the employes effected by strikes and lock-

their children from starving. This and the

demoralization which comes to a man who

has fought in a lost cause and who knows

ployment will be closed against him, these

things, which have no part in a dry col-lection of statistics, are the features which

ring the deepest misery and lend to the

Demands of Strikers.

There being a strike, a man who, guess

ing as to its cause, should say that the

employes had demanded an increase of

wages would stand one chance in four of

being correct. That is, statistics of the

labor bureau show that 25 per cent of the

strikes are caused by a demand for in-

crease in wages. About one-eighth of the

strikes, or 13 per cent, are caused by a de-

mand for reduction of hours. Six and six-tenths per cent represent a demand both

for increased wages and a reduction of

demand for the recognition of the union to

In all of these cases the employers, apparently, were willing that conditions should be unchanged, that the strikers should go on with their work as they had been doing in the past; whereas the strikers, owing to improved times or for some other cause, had concluded that the old conditions could no longer prevent

workingmen will not agree. For instance 8 per cent of the strikes for seven years

workingmen will not agree. For instance, so per cent of the strikes for seven years, according to statistics gathered by Mr. Wright, were brought about by an at-

tempt on the part of the employer to reduce wages, and 3.6 per cent were brought about by an attempt of the employers to

ers themselves.

SHOWING THAT NEW YORK

CHICAGO

Number of Strikes During 13 Years

BROOKLYN

IS THE

GREATEST STRIKE CITY

AMERICA

528 257 251

BOSTON ALLECHANY

strike its deepest shades of wrong.

wherever he turns all the gates of em

Bolton, N. Y. 90
Sagamore, N. Y. 00
Shelving Rock, N. Y. 00
Shelving Rock, N. Y. 100
Shelving Rock, N. Y. 150
Sabbathday Point, N. Y. 40
Silver Bay, N. Y. 70
Silver Bay, N. Y. 250
Hague, N. Y. 70
Rogers' Rock, N. Y. 125

Serious Question Involved.

and employe would seem to be congenial, is that in which the men go out owing to sympathy for strikers in some allied trade. The sympathy strikes during the seven years are put down as 7.73 per cent of the whole. They are the result of the remarkable organizations of workingmen in unions, a movement which has been a marked feature of industrial conditions. marked feature of industrial conditions during the last twenty years. Equally interesting and instructive sta-

Name.
Lake House,
Carpenter House,
The Arlington Hotel,
The Worden,
Hotel Woodfin,
Kattskill House,
Lake View House,
Sagamore,
Hundred Island House,
Pearl Point,

Pearl Point, Picturesque Huletts, Sabbathday Point House,

Island Harbor House, Rogers' Rock Hotel,

Hotel Uncas, Silver Bay House, The Hillside,

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

tistics have been gathered as to the set-tlements of strikes, and they show one thing upon which the American workingman and his employer are much to be con-gratulated. They show that both of the parties to the controversy have at heart a feeling of frank friendship and mutual ap-



outs lost on account of their idleness the fight "scabs." They show that more than vast sum of nearly \$190,000,000 in wages. During these years labor unions and other organizations which had accumulated surone-half of the strikes are settled by di-rect arrangement between the parties in-terested and that only about one-twentieth organizations which had accuminated sin-pluses during years of industrial peace spent more than \$13,000,000 in the relief of suffering strikers and their families. In other words, it cost the strikers of the United States more than \$203,800,000 to take are settled by arbitration. IN CHESS CIRCLES. The monotony in local circles was broken part in the strikes of thirteen years. Durfor the time Saturday night by a team ing the same period of time the loss to emmatch. The teams were selected by Messrs. pleyers from strikes and lockouts nearly \$95,000,000. It will thus be seen that during these thirteen years the strikers lost more than \$2 for every \$1 of loss by Walker and Thomas. Two games were played on all the boards except Messrs. Tharp and Tibbetts'. The teams and rethe employers. In other words, every striker who throws down his tools and goes out must expect that it will cost him just

twice as much in proportion as it will cost his employer, although according to the statistics already quoted he has an equal chance of winning the strike and thereby of bettering his wages or his hours, and, in a measure of making up in money received or in freedom gained, for the losses which he encountered as the cost of the which he encountered while the battle was on. As to the number of persons killed in strikes or of those wounded, or of the A former Washington boy, Jos. Collins,

families which have gone hungry because the head of the household had no work, delle and Potts was won by the former, 22 to 20, with 8 drawn. Mr. Mundelle says this is the closest match he has played in there are no existing statistics, and yet every one who has been through a strike knows that this phase of the conflict is the most heartrending of any. In the great the four years since McHardy was here. strikes of Chicago in 1894 many men were both killed and wounded and hundreds of The Mississippians held their annual match for the state championship July 17. families, most of which belonged to the better class of working men, were left en-18 and 19. They were somewhat high-toned about it, too, as the meeting was held in the state capitol building at Jackson. Mr. W. D. McGrath took the prize with twelve tirely destitute of the ordinary necessarie wins, two draws and no lost games. Judge L. L. Lahatt of New Orleans, well known to chess players, was one of the visitors and was induced to give a simultaneous exhibition. He went in against a strong The writer of this article saw women, the mistresses of homes in which there were fine pianos and rugs and pictures and many other trappings of comfort, get down on their knees in the model town of Pull-man, with its model streets, its model water works, its model sewerage, its model church and its supposedly model factory, and beg with tears in their eyes for a handful of flour and a bit of bacon to keep

but lost them both.

field of seventeen players, a majority of whom had engaged in the championship contest, and scored 11½ wins to 5½ losses. Speaking of the gathering of the chess players at the late London tourney, Black and White says: "To one who does not know anything of chess a visit to St. Stephen's Hall, where the international chess congress is now holding its sessions, must be an occasion of much puzzlement. Within a roped-off inclosure you see twenty or so gentlemen, sitting two and two at small tables, puffing cigars or pipes with an abstract determination, the light of enthasm in their faces and the rapture of the mystic in their eyes. You ask who these people are, and you are told they are mas-ters of the game of chess playing their

en help me from work." The Literary Digest compliments Lasker in the following clipping: "Emanual Lasker is not only champion of the world, but he is without doubt the strongest chess player in the world, and probably the greatest since Morphy vanquished every antagonist. Lasker's latest victory ranks among the most brilliant achievements in the history of the game and his wonderful score has never been surpassed. He lost only one game out of twenty-seven. This borders upon the marvelous, when we consider the fact that, with the exception of Tarras-h and Charousek, the greatest masters of the world were his opponents. Lasker is a most conservative player, and while his games may not be called brilliant, they show a machine-like precision and treedom rom errors."
The New York Times has been playing

games. 'If these be games,' you say, 'heav-

some games of the recent tournament and got up from the board a little tired. It vents itself on the players in the following mistaken manner: "The modern game, Mr. Steinitz observes, consists in 'the accumulation of small advantages.' Exactly, That is to say, each player strives to get a pawn the better of the other, to keep the pawn to the ending and then to win with it.

\* \* And those curious creatures, the performers, think the public ought to take an interest in this performance. \* \* The fact is that the more of these games are played the less interest can any rational being take in it, unless he be condemned. like the contestants, to play it for his liv-ing. It is no longer a game at all. It is a 'cut-throat competition.' • • There is often, in the whole tournament, not one of the brilliant finishes which the student can find in almost every recorded game of the old masters, who played chess for amusment and not for a living, as Philidor and Labourdonnais and McDonnell and Mor-phy and Anderssen. • • • 'I never was, I am not, and never will be a pr player, wrote Paul Morphy, and that is partly why, as a recent commentator has said, 'there are more brilliant endings in Morphy's games than all the rest put to-

One sentence could dispose of all of this The modern master is blamed for being on a par with his competitor and for being careful. Morphy's games are beautiful be cause not even the recognized great players with whom he came in contact were in his class. After his matches with Lowenthal. Horwitz and Anderssen, he offered the odds of pawn and move to any player. As the London Press said after Mornhy's demon-London Press said, after Morphy's demonstration of his great powers, no matter how far his opponent could see in a complicated position, Morphy could always see farther. If there were any player in this day who outclassed his opponents as Morphy did his contemporaries we should see the same thing over, but every generation doesn't produce a Morphy.

One who plays games over does so not only for amusement, but to a far greater

only for amusement, but to a far greater extent as a student. He is pleased, of course, at a great coup, but in many instances is able to see that the fine stroke

4.00 up 3.00 to 3.50 2.50 1.50 3.00 to 4.00 1.50 3.00 8 to 10 John McClanathan 8 to 10 R. A. Clifton 15 to 25 E. J. Wood For booklets and further information address any of the above proprietors. je17,24.jy29&nu5 introduce non-union men in their factories or on their railroads. A third class of strikes, in which the relations of employer | Times' estimate of good chess, and he gets It came from a mistake. Then this is the Times' estimate of good chess, and he gets his amusement out of the errors of the game. A man ought not to be blamed for being careful in chess any more than if engaged in a mathematical proposition. No game is won primarily by good play—the previous weak play must be there to allow previous weak play must be there to allow it. Pillsbury, it will be remembered, was blamed for this very thing, trying to turn drawn games into victories and so losing. Then, as to the slurs, it ought to be remem-bered that the players do not come together on their own agreement, but at the solicitation of others, and that the representatives of the proposed meeting in Paris next year visited London during the past contest and secured the consent of the players to take part in that tourney, and were particular to get them.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

| Per | Capacity | Day | | Per | Week | Prop'rs Name | | 200 | \$3.50 to \$4.00 | \$15 to \$25 | A. H. Russell | | 75 | 2.00 | 8 to 10 | E. J. Worden | | 200 | 2.00 to 3.00 | 10 to 17 | 50 | 2.00 | 2.00 to 3.00 | 10 to 17 | 50 | 2.00 to 3.00 | 10 to 17 | 50 | 2.00 to 3.00 | 10 to 15 | R. J. Brown | | 00 | 4.00 up | 17.50 up | M. O. Brown | 00 | 4.00 to 3.50 | 14 to 21 | H. E. Nichols | 10 to 15 | R. J. Brown | 10 to 15 |

Lake George, New York.

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indoor amusement; liberal management.

aidwen, N. Y. Cosbyside, N. Y. Kattskill Bay, N. Y. Bolton, N. Y. Cosamore, N. Y.

Directory of Lake George Hotels:

Pure Water. Pure Air. 'No Malaria.

were particular to get that consent in writ-Tinsley, the English player, in the recent

lowing beautiful style: | Mephisto, | Tinsley, | 1 P-K4 | 2 Kt-KR3 | Kt-QR3 | 3 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 3 R-R4 | Kt-B3 | 18 RxKt | KtxKt | 4 Kt-Kt5 | 2 RxB | KxKt | 2 PxR | 6 KtxBP | KxKt | 2 PxR | 6 KtxBP | KxKt | 2 PxR | 6 KtxBP | KxKt | 2 PxR | 8 Kt-B3 | QKt-Kt5 | 2 RxB | P-KR3 | 2 RxB | QxKtP | QxKtP | QxKtP | QxR | 1 P-Q4 | R-Q3 | 2 RxB | QxR | QxKtP | QxR | 1 PxP | B-B4 | 2 RxB | QxR | QxR | 1 QxB | QxKtP | QxR | 1 QxB | QxB This gamelet comes from Russia and is a fine example of how the thing can be done if the other fellow lets you;

Chicago's Busiest Corner.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

When policemen cannot sleep there must be something the matter. That is the case with at least one of the officers stationed at Clark and Adams streets, and when a man climbs a telegraph pole and looks over the situation at this corner calmly the reason is apparent.

The intersection of these two streets is undeubtedly the busiest corner in Chicago at the present time. On each angle building operations are going on, and to add to oyfui nature of the place workmer are tearing out the pavement on the north east corner

For weeks the Clark and Adams street For weeks the Clark and Adams street intersection has been a bugbear to pedestrians, teamsters, motormen and gripmen. At the southeast angle the new government building is being erected, and a high fence takes up nearly one-third of the street. Across the street to the west the Lakeside building is being repaired. Just "forninst" is the great excavation for the Marshall Field structure, and on the other corner a new front has been put in the building and the pavement is torn up.

# Quick Paper Making.

ecently contested two set matches in From the Boston Globe. checkers against McEntee of New York, The paper making trade can boast of several famous feats in the way of quick work. On one occasion three trees near a mill at Eisenthal were felled at 7:35 a.m. and hurried to the manufactory near at hand, where they were sawn into pieces about one foot long, which were further decorticated and split. They were then conveyed by the elevator to five defibrators to do their worst with, and the wood pulp which resulted from the contact of the chips with the defibrators was run into a vat, mixed with the not altogether harm less but necessary chemicals, and the cess finished. The liquid pulp was se the paper machine, which at 9:34 turned out the first completed sheet of pa hour and fifty-nine minutes after the first tre was felled. The manufacturers, ac companied by a notary public, who timed and watched the work throughout, then took the paper to a printing establishment two miles away, and by 10 o'clock, or in two hours and twenty-five minutes, the trees had been converted into newspapers

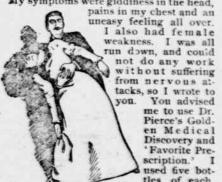
ready for delivery. Friendman-"Don't go away from home with any such feelings as you have just expressed toward your wife; some day she may join the silent majority, and then you will be sorry for what you have said." Harrier-"What! My wife join a silent majority? She couldn't stand it; it'd kill her if she had to be silent for just one minute."-Richmond Dispatch.

A boy doesn't have to go to war to be a nero. He can say he doesn't like ple when he se's there is not enough to go 'round.

-Atchison Globe.

# "1 was suffering with what the doctor called chronic in-

and vertigo," says Mrs. Martha E. Bar-ham, of Newville, Prince George Co., Va. My symptoms were giddiness in the head, pains in my chest and an



tles of each health and strength. When I commenced to use the medicines I weighed only 112 pounds, now I weigh 140. My husband and friends all thought that I would die, but to-day I am a well woman.

Mrs. Barham's experience is not singular. Pousands have given similarly strong and convincing testimony. There are no other medicines in the world that have such a long and continuous record of cures. There are no other medicines "just as

good" or "just the same" as Doctor Pierce's. Like all valuable things these medicines are sometimes imitated. Don't be imposed upon. See that you get what you ask for. If you have any doubt as to the nature

of your ailment write fully, giving your symptoms, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief sulting physician, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. He will consider your case carefully, and will tell you, absolutely free of charge what to do to get well.

# digestion, torpid liver